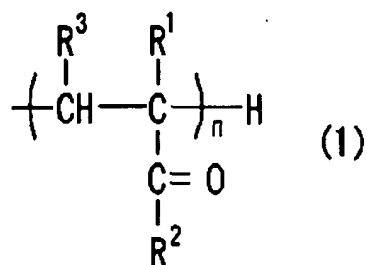


What is claimed is:

1. A modified polypropylene which is a polypropylene having a value of racemic diad fraction  $[r]$  of 0.51 to 0.88, determined by  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR analysis, and weight-average molecular weight (Mw) of 5,000 to 400,000, and grafted with units represented by the general formula (1):

General formula (1)



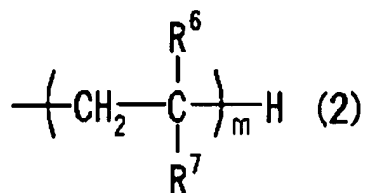
(wherein,  $\text{R}^1$  is H or an alkyl group of 1 to 10 carbon atoms;  $\text{R}^2$  is  $\text{OR}^4$ , or a halogen selected from the group consisting of Cl, Br, F and I, or  $\text{N}(\text{R}^1)_2$  or  $\text{R}^5\text{-N}(\text{R}^1)_2$  group;  $\text{R}^3$  is H or  $-\text{COR}^2$  group;

$\text{R}^4$  is H or an alkyl group of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, which can have a halogen; aromatic group, which can have an alkyl substituent;  $-(\text{CH}_2)_a\text{-O-P}(\text{O})(\text{OR}^1)_2$  or  $-(\text{CH}_2)_a\text{-O-P}(\text{O})(\text{O})(\text{O}-(\text{CH}_2)_b\text{-N}^+\text{R}^1_3)$  ("a" and "b" are each an integer of 1 to 5); alkali metal M selected from the group consisting of Li, Na and K; alicyclic hydrocarbon of 5 to 10 carbon atoms; glycidyl group;  $\text{R}^5\text{-COCR}^1=\text{CH}_2$ ;  $\text{R}^5\text{OR}^1$ ;  $\text{R}^5\text{Si}(\text{OR}^1)_3$  or  $\text{R}^5\text{-NCO}$ ;  $\text{R}^5$  is an alkylene group of 1 to 10 carbon atoms or  $-(\text{CH}_2)_q\text{-O-}$  ("q" and "r" are each an integer of 1 to 5); and

"n" is 1 to 500, wherein totaled number is 2 to 500, when there are 2 or more units represented by the general formula (1) in one polypropylene molecule).

2. A modified polypropylene which is a polypropylene having a value of racemic diad fraction  $[r]$  of 0.51 to 0.88, determined by  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR analysis, and weight-average molecular weight (Mw) of 5,000 to 400,000, and grafted with units represented by the general formula (2):

General formula (2)



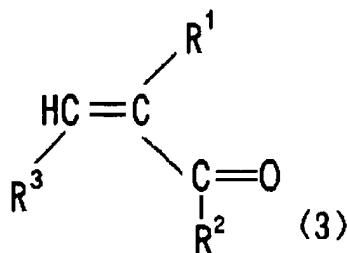
(wherein, R<sup>6</sup> is H, an alkyl group of 1 to 10 carbon atoms or halogen selected from the group consisting of Cl, Br, F and I; R<sup>7</sup> is Ar-X', OCO-R<sup>6</sup>, CHO, COR<sup>6</sup>, CN, pyridyl group, pyrrolidonyl group, Si(OR<sup>1</sup>)<sub>3</sub>, a halogenated alkyl of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, halogen, OR<sup>6</sup>, OSO<sub>3</sub>M or NH-CO-R<sup>6</sup>;

X' is R<sup>6</sup>, OH, COOH, NH<sub>2</sub>, CN, NO<sub>2</sub>, a halogenated alkyl of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, CH=CH<sub>2</sub> or OCO-R<sup>6</sup>; R<sup>1</sup> is H or an alkyl group of 1 to 10 carbon atoms; M is the alkali metal described above; and

"m" is 1 to 500, wherein totaled number is 2 to 500, when there are 2 or more units represented by the general formula (2) in one polypropylene molecule).

3. A process for producing a modified polypropylene, wherein the polypropylene for Claim 1, produced by polymerization in the presence of a homogeneous metallic complex catalyst to have a value of racemic diad fraction [r] of 0.51 to 0.88, determined by <sup>13</sup>C-NMR analysis, and weight-average molecular weight (Mw) of 5,000 to 400,000; is reacted with at least one type of the compound represented by the general formula (3) in the presence of a radical initiator:

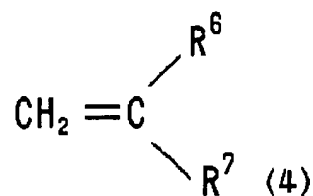
General formula (3)



(wherein, R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> are the same as the corresponding ones described above).

4. A process for producing a modified polypropylene, wherein the polypropylene for Claim 2, produced by polymerization in the presence of a homogeneous metallic complex catalyst to have a value of racemic diad fraction [r] of 0.51 to 0.88, determined by  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR analysis, and weight-average molecular weight (Mw) of 5,000 to 400,000, is reacted with at least one type of the compound represented by the general formula (4) in the presence of a radical initiator:

General formula (4)



(wherein,  $\text{R}^6$  and  $\text{R}^7$  are the same as the corresponding ones described above).